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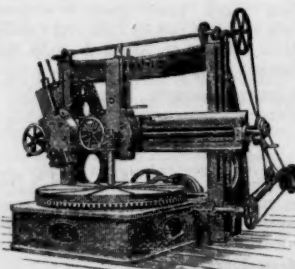
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Republican senators have reached the conclusion not to confirm any nominations where the papers relating to the removal are refused them. This is the more moderate course for them to take. As the law stands it would have been possible for them to have made such a refusal uncomfortable for any of Mr. Cleveland's advisers. But the calmer counsels of the moderate men prevailed, and it was decided to stop with the refusal to confirm.

The reasons on which this course is taken are given in full in the report of the committee of which Mr. Edmunds is chairman. The committee recommend that the Senate express its condemnation of the refusal of Mr. Garland to communicate the papers asked for in one case, and to affirm the binding obligation of the law by which discharged soldiers are given a preference over other candidates for office. They reject *in toto* the notion that the law makes the Attorney-General the servant of the President, or puts him under the orders of the chief executive; and they show that the law creating the office contains no such subordination of obedience. They also show an unbroken series of precedents in favor of the demand made by the Senate, from 1826; when the right of the Senate to papers on file was first asserted. From the President's public and official utterances they prove that he has bound himself to act in the matter of removals upon principles which give additional force to the call for papers before confirmation of his nominees. This report will make an excellent campaign document, unless Mr. Cleveland finds some way of extricating himself from an awkward predicament.

One reason for the resistance of many Democrats to the surrender of these papers is found in the fact that their appearance would be most embarrassing. It is alleged in particular that the senators from West Virginia would be very much embarrassed by the disclosure of the documents which procured the removal of an inspector of internal revenue in that State.

Mr. Senator Gorman seems to be ambitious of shining as the very worst adviser of this Administration in the matter of appointments. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Higgins are already set to his credit, and now he has added to his list Mr. I. Freeman Rasin as Naval Officer for the port of Baltimore. Mr. Rasin is the master in "practical politics" under whom those gentlemen graduated, so that Mr. Gorman may be said to have kept the best to the last. *The Baltimore Herald* (Democratic) says of him: "He is the living exponent of the most vicious political principles, and he owes his present power and influence to corruption and misrule. He has made Councilmen and voted them as he pleased and as it profited him; he has dictated the choice of members of the Legislature and bartered them in the same way. Whatever is bad in politics has found in I. Freeman Rasin a patron or an apologist; whatever is good has found in him a bitter and uncompromising enemy."

THE death of Gen. Hancock leaves a vacancy which the friends of Gen. Howard are hopeful to have him fill. But it seems there is an alarm in some quarters lest he should be passed over, and a man more acceptable to Gen. Sheridan given the place. Especially the Evangelicals, who regard Gen. Howard as their general *par excellence*, are afraid that Gen. Sheridan is going to secure the Department of the East for a man of his own faith. We had supposed that the succession in such cases was regulated by law, and that questions of this kind could hardly arise in our military and naval services. Gen. Howard is an estimable man, though not a brilliant commander; and a man of the highest character, although a set of hypocritical schemers managed to make use of his name in

connection with that saddest of failures, the Freedmen's Savings Bank. It certainly would be unfair to have him passed over in this connection, if his claim is the best by rank and seniority. But we would rather see him at West Point than in any other post. He is just the man to exert the best influence over our officers in the years of their training.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, has introduced a bill which provides for the calling of a Congress of American republics at Washington, with a view to establishing a state system and a continental commercial union for America. This is substantially a move in the direction of Mr. Blaine's diplomatic policy, and one that ought to be made. The isolated and atomic condition of the governments of this continent is a disgrace to the one power which has the ability to put an end to it, but which has done nothing in that direction. Our duty and our interest in the matter have been pressed upon our attention by others besides Mr. Blaine. It was the hope and ambition of John Quincy Adams to unite all these free governments in an Amphictyonic council at the Isthmus of Panama, but nothing came of it.

We think Mr. Frye has weakened his case by combining with Mr. Blaine's proposal the plans of Messrs. Arthur and Frelinghuysen with regard to the commerce of the continent. We do not see the need of burdening the original proposal with anything of that sort, and it makes it the more easy of defeat through adverse influences, such as dominate the commerce of nearly all these republics. Let us have the political arrangement first, and then we can discuss all the rest at our leisure. That our commercial relations with our neighbors to the south are so scanty is not a thing that satisfies any thinking American. But the true plan of procedure with regard to them now is, such legislation upon the sugar duties as would offer the premium of admission to our markets to those sugar-producing countries who will give us a market in exchange. This is a way easily open to us, and it would create a satisfactory commerce, not only with the West Indies, but with a large part of South America.

THE House has passed its bill for the relief of Mr. (formerly General) Fitz-John Porter, and sixteen Republicans voted for the measure. Probably more would have done so, but General Bragg, who had the matter in charge, managed to make the question so offensively partisan, that a farther defection was prevented. For which we are much obliged to General Bragg, and we hope that the good effect of his speech will not cease with the House. It may help to awaken the Senate to the significance of this attempt to efface the decision of men like Lincoln, Stanton, Seward, Holt, Cox and Garfield from the records of our military service by the vote of men who were mostly on the other side in the recent "unpleasantness."

MR. MORRISON'S new Tariff has not been received with very triumphant acclamation by the friends of the Free Trade theory. Even the South is not by any means enthusiastic. Many southern papers denounce it as a mere scratching on the surface of the question; others as calculated to do much harm to the industries of that part of the country.

The mild mannered way in which Mr. Morrison has dealt with the iron industries of Pennsylvania in order to hold the votes of Mr. Randall and other Democrats, gives great and just offence to the Free Traders. It is the deliberate sacrifice of principle to partisan considerations. But even these reductions are quite enough to rally every Pennsylvanian against the measure, and Mr. Randall will commit political suicide if he should try to muster the votes of his colleagues for this tariff, as he did for Mr.

Wood's. Some of the reductions proposed do not look very great or important; but in the present state of our metal industries a very small change may do a vast amount of mischief.

Some of the critics of the measure do not think Mr. Randall is committed to the bill in any sense. This we do not believe. His recent utterances to persons who visited him from this State show that he is trying to educate Pennsylvania unto acquiescence in a scheme of reduction just such as this. It is not at all unlikely that he will wait a while before declaring either his friendship or his enmity to the measure. He will try to ascertain the strength of the opposition before making up his mind as to the chances of pulling the bill through. Mr. Curtin's outspoken opposition to it makes it extremely improbable that Mr. Randall will unite the Democrats of Pennsylvania for its support.

We doubt the expediency of trying to amend the bill in committee, as the Republican members of the Committee of Ways and Means propose. Tariff revision is not what the Republican party wants at the hands of this Congress. The more the Morrison bill is relieved of its absurdities, the greater the chance of its passing the House. Better keep it such a measure as will enlist the votes of many Democrats for its defeat, and then, if it is passed, trust the Senate to relieve it of its anomalies. It would be comparatively easy to whittle the bill down until it contained few reductions to which the Southern members would object. Far better insist on applying the principles of the measure with more consistency than Mr. Morrison has used, so as to hurt still more interests than it now does.

For instance, the removal of duties on food will be especially objectionable to the farming population on our Northern frontier and within reach of it. But to help the Democrats in the committee or in the House to cut out that part of the bill would be very bad policy. Better help the radical Free Traders to put a great many more articles on the free list. Nor would there be any unfairness in this. Should this bill pass, the industries from which it withdraws adequate protection will be certain to demand and probably to secure just such an extension of the free list in the near future. To extend it in this bill is only a fair warning to them of what is involved in this kind of Tariff revision.

MR. BLAND has been beaten in his own committee in his effort to get a bill for the free coinage of silver. He and his supporters in the committee have laid their case before Congress and the country in a minority report, in which they allege that the free coinage of this metal is the way out of all difficulties. We fail to follow the logic of the report, but we call Mr. Bland's attention to one measure which is logically involved in his position. It is the immediate recoinage of our gold at the silver standard. Whichever side be in the right as to the cause of the present divergence—whether it be due to the rise of gold or the fall of silver, or both—we cannot afford to have two metallic currencies, which differ from each other by twenty per cent. of intrinsic value. That difference is a premium of twenty per cent. upon the withdrawal and export of the dearer metal, which will begin to operate as soon as the less costly coins become a considerable part of the currency. This must produce a vast and ruinous contraction, and Mr. Bland does not believe in contraction.

THE decision of the national Supreme Court that Virginia must accept the coupons of her repudiated bonds in payment of taxes, has put the government of the State into a very embarrassing position. It is claimed that the State is too poor to bear the burden thus laid upon it, and that something like the process by which a bankrupt merchant obtains relief from his creditors is necessary and right under the circumstances. As the State owns, in the highest sense, all the property of all its citizens, the process of State bankruptcy should begin by the sale of all that property for the benefit of its creditors. This is exactly what the authorities of a New England State once did with the private property of the people of a defaulting town. No doubt the creditors of

Virginia would be perfectly satisfied with this in the present instance. But Governor Fitz-Hugh Lee declares that the State will not go a step farther than the Riddleberger law in the matter of satisfying its creditors, and then proposes a commission to confer with them on the subject. What the creditors are to gain by conferences, we do not see; what they have gained by the recent decision they very well understand.

On one point Virginia is entitled to relief. West Virginia should not have been cut off from the rest of the State without a provision that she would assume a fair share of the old State debt. If she cannot be compelled to do so under the rules of international law which govern such cases after the dissolution of a confederacy or alliance, then the United States should assume this share of the debt, since it was by the nation's fault that no such provision was made. We advise the Republicans in Congress to put themselves on the right side of this business, by proposing such measure of relief.

THE old issue with regard to our fishery rights in the Gulf of Newfoundland has been raised by the expiring of the Washington Treaty. By international law we have a right to fish outside the highwater line which runs three marine leagues from the land. But does the line follow the indentations of the coast, or does it leap from headland to headland? The former always has been the American contention; the latter that of Great Britain and Canada. If so applied, the rule would shut our fishermen out of the Gulf. No treaty in regard to the matter has ever decided the point at issue. The Canadians are said to be making preparations for resistance. That they will shut us out by main force is not likely. Whatever encouragement to such a course the home government would have given half a century ago, it is not anxious for a collision with the American nation now. Its treatment of the Fortune Bay trouble gave Canada ample warning of England's change of policy. In that case the Dominion had to make ample restitution to our fishermen, when their right was no clearer than in this case.

The only reason for hesitation is in the fact that whatever rule we apply to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, we must expect to have applied to Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, Long Island Sound, and other coast waters of our own country. Are we ready for the strict rule there?

OHIO politics have taken a turn for the better. The lower house of the Legislature having ordered Clerk Dalton to be sent to jail for refusing to produce the altered returns of the Cincinnati election, Judge Wylie, although a Democrat, has refused to release him by a writ of habeas corpus. As the Supreme Court is no longer Democratic, there is no use of appealing from this decision; and Mr. Dalton must take his choice between imprisonment and surrender to the legislative authorities. At the same time the law of the State has been altered on the lines of the election laws of New York, so as to make the repetition of such iniquities difficult, if not impossible, for the future. In this good work of exposure and reform, much credit is due to a very considerable body of Democrats who have labored to redeem the good name of the State, without regard to mere partisan interests. But the party does not seem able to get men of this class into the Legislature. Their influence for good has been exerted from outside.

The investigation into the circumstances of Senator Payne's election brings into very strong light the way in which the Democracy of Ohio has been rent into factions since Mr. McLean and the Standard Oil Company deposed Messrs. Thurman and Pendleton from the leadership. A very considerable body of Democrats show the liveliest anxiety to have Mr. Payne's election exposed, although they must know that this will add a Republican to the membership of the national Senate. Thus far the evidence, while strongly indicative of foul play in defeating Mr. Pendleton, does not seem conclusive as to the use of foul means which would justify action on the part of the Senate in Washington.

A SEVERE and not undeserved blow has been inflicted on the State of New Jersey by the decision of the State's supreme court that the law of 1884 for the taxation of railroad corporations is unconstitutional. Under this law some \$2,000,000 have been collected from those corporations, and will have to be refunded if the Court of Errors does not reverse the decision. The State treasury is literally empty, and there are no other sources of revenue upon which to draw, until the legislature effects a reconstruction of the fiscal system. Both the State and the local governments are certain to be embarrassed for a long time to come if the decision should be found good in law.

The grounds for it are that the State constitution requires that taxation shall be equally imposed and without any unjust discrimination against any class of property holders. But is it an unjust discrimination to tax railroad corporations as no other corporations or property holders are taxed? Railroads owe their very existence to privileges conferred by the State. They are not on the footing of any other class of corporations. They are permitted to take private property for their use at a valuation which is often far below the real worth of the land. They will run through your garden, destroy the approach to your house, and then pay you as much as though the land taken were a wheat-field. The State asks no compensation of these railroads at the time; has it not the right to ask it when they are on their feet, and are making money through these concessions?

One good result of this decision will be the rise of disposition to use to the utmost those powers of purchase which were reserved in the charters of the roads. The State has the right after a number of years—which in the case of the Camden and Amboy property are nearly if not quite expired—to take the road at the cost of construction, and either run it as State property or sell it to the highest bidder. In other words the whole "unearned increment" of its value accrues to the State. But they need not wait for this to replenish the State treasury, nor even for decision from the Court of Errors. Let them tax all corporations which cross the common roads and streets of New Jersey with their implements of any kind, and proportionally to the number of times they do so.

It is perhaps too much to hope that this decision will rouse the people of New Jersey from their apathy to the ways and the means by which the commonwealth is dominated by railroad dictation. A fresh and most shameful instance of this is found in the bill just passed forbidding the construction of any bridge across the narrow piece of water which separates Staten Island from the mainland. In the debate upon this measure the minority, without serious contradiction, charged that the majority were acting in the interests of a great railroad corporation, whose support in election times was necessary to their securing their seats. The iniquity and absurdity of the measure are too great to permit of any defence. Both these have been admirably exposed in a little brochure just published by Mr. Samuel Wagner of this city, entitled "The Staten Island Bridge Question considered from a Pennsylvania Point of View." Mr. Wagner well says, "Reduced to simple terms, the question is this: 'Shall ten miles of the best water front of New York harbor be cut off and kept isolated by a strip of water 600 feet wide, or, by bridging that strip, without any injury to navigation, shall these ten miles of shore be thoroughly utilized and made available for the commerce of the whole country?'"

THE decision of the Supreme Court, coming at this conjuncture, is rather embarrassing to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Hence the promptness of its offer to advance money to the State treasury to meet pressing expenses, and the assurance that it will not ask the refunding of its share of the taxes already collected. But the State treasurer is not free to accept the offer, nor are the railroad authorities free to make the State a present of that sum which the decision entitles the corporation of which they are officers to recover.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has delivered a decision on the charges made for telephones, which may be of interest to the whole country. The law of the State expressly limited charges for the use of these instruments to \$2 a month. The Bell Company tried to evade the law by additional charges for the necessary accessories of the instrument. The Court rules this illegal, as the charges for a telephone cover all necessary accessories in the view of the law. This does not promise to be a good year for the big corporations.

THROUGHOUT the country there is a general demand for higher wages in all sorts of industries, and it shows how great is the confidence of capitalists in the revival of business that the demand is very generally conceded. We observe with much satisfaction the growth of a fairer spirit in the community with reference to the efforts of the laboring classes to improve their condition by united action. The vague and unreasonable denunciations of strikes which we used to hear are very rarely audible now; and we cherish the hope that our own efforts to secure fair play for even the trades' unions have not been without some influence in effecting this change.

No recent strike has attracted so much sympathy as that of the coke-workers of Western Pennsylvania. That the employers in this case have decided to accede to the demands of their men has been due as much to the outspoken condemnation they have received for their general treatment of them as to any other cause. The bulk of the capital invested in this industry is that of New Yorkers; and the newspapers of that city have done good service in pressing the claims of those laborers upon the consciences of those who were profiting by their toil. But the offer of the coke-masters to give the higher wages asked by their workmen is not enough. It is but one of the three just demands of the strike that this offer covers. The others are the cessation of payment by store-orders—as the law of Pennsylvania also requires—and the assurance that the men are actually paid for the work they do, and not for what the foreman is pleased to credit them with. On both points the workmen hold out, and on both they should receive the sympathy and support of the American people.

THE public will perhaps not realize how much their sympathy is due to the employes of our city railroads in the impending strike on those roads. The city railroads of America are the worst group of slave-drivers left on this continent. There are exceptions, and the Ridge Avenue line in this city is one. But in the matter of excessive hours of work, needless exposure, bad pay and vexatious rules, nothing could be much worse than what these lines inflict upon a large body of our fellow citizens. The forthcoming strike will be accompanied by a boycott of the lines, in which not only the members of the workingmen's associations, but a very large part of the public will coöperate very heartily. And the more the facts are known, the greater will be the coöperation of the people at large.

Another sign of the times for labor is seen in the failure of the State of Illinois to dispose of the labor of its slaves by contract. A few years ago the Jacksonville state prison was held up to general admiration as a prison which actually brought an income to the State. In the view of a certain group of prison disciplinarians, nothing could be finer than this. To make a prison self-supporting was the acme of results. But now the state has a surplus of contract labor on its hands, and in spite of repeated advertisements it can dispose of none of it. Contractors have been deterred from employing it, partly, let us hope, by conscience, and largely, no doubt, by the knowledge that any man who dealt in it would be marked. This instance is enough to show that it is useless to resist the passage of laws to do away with contract labor in prisons. If the law does not abolish it, the people will. The only thing left is to make the prisons literally self-supporting, by producing just those articles—food included—which its inmates need. No one will object to the complete industrial isolation of every prison in the country.

THE question which at present agitates British politics is whether the Irish Land question shall take precedence of Home Rule, or the reverse. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley think the Land question should be settled first, as they do not trust an Irish Parliament to deal dispassionately with the question. Mr. Parnell holds that the Land question will be settled with as much fairness and consideration by a Parliament in Ireland, as by the present Imperial Parliament. But as no Irish legislation will be proposed for about a month, there may be an agreement reached in the interval.

One type of English Liberal is extremely anxious to have the Land question only disposed of at this session. He believes that the Irish question is the Land question, and that with the creation of a peasant proprietary the agitation for Home Rule would cease. This is a delusion peculiar to the British Liberal, who cannot conceive that the Irishman can dislike anything English, or cherish any animosity except towards his landlord. As Mr. E. A. Freeman says, in his admirable article on Home Rule in the last *Contemporary*, the legislative union with England has been a failure in every sense. Nothing has been done toward making the operation of the imperial government in Ireland anything but an alien rule. The very speeches about "how to treat Ireland," and "making concessions to Ireland," prove this of themselves. If the British government were to offer the farms of Ireland to the peasantry as a free gift, they would not forego Home Rule on these terms. And if they did, the question would not be settled, for nothing would be done for the great multitude of landless Irish, who look to Home Rule as the first firm step towards their chance of earning a decent living by other industries than farming.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S expedition into Ulster to incite Orange rebellion against Home Rule may well invite the derision and condemnation of mankind. As is well-known, and as Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor said, on Tuesday, Churchill stood ready to go for Home Rule, in the event of the Tories having enough strength to form a majority with the Irish help. That having failed, he now turns to stir up civil war in the north of Ireland, on the other side of the question. This reminds us of the tactics of men who are determined to achieve prominence, even if it be by ruining their country.

GREECE has at last yielded to the pressure of the great powers as represented by their fleet gathered at Sudra Bay under command of the Duke of Edinburgh. But this agreement not to wage war on Turkey does not stop the mouths of the Hellenic people in their demand for the annexation of their brethren in Northern Thessaly and Southern Macedonia to the Hellenic Kingdom. And in the English premier they have a friend whose advocacy of their cause will be not less earnest because they have taken his advice in this matter.

PROTECTION TO RAW MATERIALS.

A NEW YORK contemporary takes exception to Prof. Thompson's Yale lecture on Protection and Agriculture. It speaks of his proposal to protect still further the raw materials of manufacture as an innovation, which would have startled Mr. Clay and the protectionists of a former generation. It intimates that the demands of protectionists increase in their scope and their unreasonableness. We think this objection shows a want of acquaintance with the history of the subject. But this is not surprising, as it comes from a Free Trade quarter. As we often have said, history is a very weak point with Free Traders. Their school is so essentially unhistorical that they have no adequate and operative motive for giving a proper attention to it.

It is true that Alexander Hamilton, the father of our protective policy, agreed with his predecessor Colbert in thinking that the raw materials of manufactures should be exempted from import duties. It is true also that the tariff of 1824—to which *The Post* specifically refers,—was defective, in that it was mainly a tariff upon imported manufactures. That is the whole truth which

lies behind what *The Post* has to say. It is not true that the American people ever have accepted deliberately the theory of a tariff for the direct promotion of manufactures only.

They did not do so in Mr. Hamilton's own time. The most important duty in the tariff of 1789 was that upon the import of raw cotton. Mr. Hamilton opposed that duty. The few cotton spinners of the country petitioned against it. The farmers of the North grumbled at it, because it made dearer the materials their wives got from the West Indies to spin and weave into sheetings, or to plait into lampwicks. But Congress maintained the duty in spite of the manifold opposition, and the result was our production of the best cotton in the largest quantity and at the lowest price ever known.

The War of 1812 showed the need of a supply of wool for purposes of national defence. The tariff of 1824 neglected the lesson; that of 1828 corrected the oversight. The latter was as much Mr. Clay's work as was the tariff of 1824. He must have forgotten a good deal out of his own career, if he would be "startled" by the proposal to protect raw materials as well as manufactures.

The effect of an insufficient protection of wool was shown in the decade before the late civil war. In 1850-60 our sheep increased about five per cent. in number, with no marked improvement in their wool-bearing quality. In 1860-70 the increase was twenty-two per cent.; in 1870-80 it was twenty-four per cent. The improvement in quality was still more marked. In 1860 the average weight of an American fleece was two and one-third pounds; in 1883 it was six and one-third pounds.

The worst blunder made in revising the Tariff in 1883 was in reducing the duties on imported wools. It was done by the joint vote of the South and of New England, in the supposed interest of manufactures. It was imagined that cheaper wool would enable the country to produce cheaper woollens,—so much more cheaply that we would begin to export, and need not fear any increase of imports after a reduction of the duty on woollens. What have been the results? A greatly increased import of woollens, unaccompanied by any corresponding increase of exports, and a general check to the development of the wool-growing industry. This single case should warn our manufacturers generally against attempts to secure exports by reductions of duty on materials. Those reductions are pretty sure to be compensated by at least equal reductions upon the manufactured product, and to lead only to the embarrassment of the manufacturer.

They also work the alienation of the producers of raw materials from the support of the protective policy. The farmers of America and the other producers of raw materials are more than strong enough to overthrow the Tariff at any moment. It is true, of course, that they would be foolish to surrender the indirect benefits of the Tariff, even if they did not secure through it the direct protection of a single article they produce. But this is a folly to which they will be much more liable, if they find that the Tariff is revised in the interest of manufacturers only, and not in that of all the interests which need its protection.

There is no subtler contrivance in the armory of the American Free Trader than this of arraying the farmer, the planter and the miner against the Tariff by putting raw materials on the free list. It has had some success already in the matter of the wool duties. It is now to be tried down the whole line. That its chief advocate, Mr. Abram Hewitt, is himself a manufacturer and once was a Protectionist, makes the proposal look more specious than if it came from Mr. Hurd or Mr. Morrison. It is the temptation of the hour, and the duty of all friends of American industry is to present a united front to it.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

THE Blair educational bill has taken up a good deal of time in the Senate for some days, and has been both vigorously advocated and vehemently opposed. The chief interest of the discussion, aside from the relation which it may be presumed to

bear to a final favorable vote, lies in the manifestation of temper and opinion by individual Senators, representative of different parts of the country. Thus, on the 15th instant, an admirable speech was made in favor of the measure by Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, who covered substantially the whole ground of advocacy, and replied to all the objections worth attention. From the telegraphic synopsis of his speech we take the following as indicating its scope:

He said that inasmuch as the design of the measure was not to establish national schools, but to give temporary aid to the States for the purposes of education, he would support it. The chief objection to the bill, he said, was that it was unconstitutional. If this objection were well founded, further discussion would be useless, and the States now having large illiteracy would have to contend alone with that great evil. If the bill permitted any control by the general government over the schools of the State, he would oppose it. Neither did it compel the State to take the money. Each state could decide for itself whether to take the money or not. Instead of tending to a consolidation of power in the general government it would tend to build up the strength and power of the separate states. The objection that Congress had not the constitutional power to appropriate public funds to the purposes of education, was an obsolete objection; one long since made, but abandoned as soon as made by the objectors themselves. He took up and discussed the historical relations of the question of national education, showing that millions of dollars had from time to time been appropriated by Congress for education in the States. It was not alone the proceeds of the sale of public lands that could be applied to education, as had been insisted upon by the opponents of this measure. There was no distinction between the money in the treasury which came from public lands and that which came from other sources of revenue. None of the great authorities of the government had ever seen any such distinction.

Mr. Jackson also cited from the state papers of Presidents John Adams, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and others, also from those of Hamilton and other authorities to show that since the foundation of the government, deserving objects that were not purely local but were national in their character, were regarded as fit objects to be aided by appropriations of public moneys. The measure might fail, but he esteemed it a great personal privilege as well as a high and patriotic duty to give it his support. For he was impressed with the conviction that if we would provide against the dangers which no free government had yet survived, we must take wiser precautions than any nation had ever yet taken, by diffusing far and wide among our people that intelligence which alone will constitute the safeguard and protection of our political institutions.

The presentation of such views by a southern Senator is gratifying proof of the progress which some part of the South is making. In marked contrast was the position of Mr. Coke, of Texas, who, upon hearing from Mr. Blair that letters had been received from teachers in that State favoring the measure, made the grotesque reply that he didn't care for the teachers, that Texas was "solidly Democratic," and the Democratic State Convention condemned the bill! Mr. Coke is almost as rare a humorist as his Republican predecessor, Flanagan of Flanagan's Mills. We should hope the time would come when Texas would be more great-minded than this.

The two Senators from Alabama take opposite sides on the bill, Mr. Pugh favoring, and Mr. Morgan opposing it. The latter appears to be one of those consistent Bourbons who will plant himself upon the coat tail of Progress as long as he can find an inch of seating room. Apparently he takes the view that statesmen of his sort have more to lose than to gain by the banishment of illiteracy, and that if the school term is but three months in the year, so much the better. He is worried, too, over the unconstitutionality of the measure, and is joined in this by Mr. Gray, of Delaware. According to Mr. Gray the damage to the Constitution, the injury to the rights of the States, and the aggrandisement of the general government will reach a fatal climax in the appropriation of aid to the States to assist the education of their people. Looking forward with anguish to the possibility that future map makers may make the whole United States one color, he will at least protest to the last in behalf of the right of his sovereign State to be as ignorant as she chooses. This is very heroic in Mr. Gray, and can hardly fail to win the approval of his predecessor in the Sen-

ate, the present Secretary of State, who fondly entertained the view that after a while public education would be found to be a delusion and a snare.

SOME DETAILS OF IMMIGRATION.

THE Statistical Abstract for 1885 issued by the Treasury Department contains, with many other tables, one showing the number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the period beginning with 1874 and ending with 1885. The total for the twelve years was over four and a half millions of people—4,602,915. Of these three and three-quarter millions were from Europe, and of the remainder, three-fourths of a million were from Canada, leaving but a small portion from all other parts of the globe, including China, the islands of the Pacific, etc. In dividing the European stream into its separate nationalities, it is interesting to note how closely, during the twelve years, the movement from England has kept pace with that from Ireland, and how far that from Germany has exceeded both of them, while other nations, particularly Austria and Italy, have joined company with the Scandinavian countries in sending us a large contribution. Thus, the principal arrivals from Europe, in the period named were:

Germany,	1,304,868
Ireland,	578,755
England,	550,572
Sweden,	278,902
Norway,	162,721
Italy,	148,756
Austria,	118,937

Leaving these figures, no other European country rises to a hundred thousand, but the four highest are Russia, with 94,439; Switzerland, with 69,436; France, with 68,101; and Denmark, with 67,491. It illustrates the attachment of the French to their native soil, and probably also the slower increase of pressure for subsistence due to their low birth rate, that France, with her great area and large population, should send out no more to the new world than such small countries as Switzerland and Denmark.

The annual movement, with its rise and fall, marking not only conditions in this country, but conditions at home, is also of very marked interest. Thus, the Swedish stream has greatly increased. In 1874 it counted but 5,712, and it remained without material change until 1879, when it doubled, 11,001 Swedes arriving in that year. But in 1880 it sprang to 39,186, in 1881 to 49,760, and in 1882 to 64,407. The German movement took very much the same course. In 1874 it was 87,291, but it fell off, until in 1878 it counted but 29,313, and then rapidly rose until in 1882 it reached 250,630. The Bohemian and Hungarian immigrations are both very distinctly displayed in the table. Until 1882 there were no Bohemians reported, at all, (there must have been some, no doubt, counted with Austria, or some other country), but in that year 6,602 were reported, and the total for four years has been 26,655. The Hungarian movement began two years earlier, in 1880. Up to that time the arrivals annually had not reached a thousand, but they sprang in 1880 to 4,363, and in 1884 reached 14,798,—declining in 1885 to 9,383. Almost precisely the same exhibit is made as to Poland, from which country in 1879 came but 489, but in 1880, 2,177, in 1881, 5,614, and averaging nearly 3,000 during the following four years. Russia sent, in the twelve years, not quite a hundred thousand, even including Finland, but the tendency of the Russian movement seems to be toward a very material increase. The arrivals in 1885 were 16,603, the largest in the whole period of twelve years, and by no means equalled at any time except in 1882 when they were 16,321. Taking the average from Russia for the eight years 1874 to 1881 inclusive, it was almost precisely 5,000, while for the last four years it has increased to about 13,500.

The arrivals from China, so far as the reports may be trusted as showing the truth, have substantially ceased. In 1884 only 279 were reported, and in 1885 only 22. This is in great contrast to 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, in which the average was nearly 16,000 and to 1882, when 39,579 were reported as coming. The act prohibiting Chinese immigration went into effect August 6, 1882, and in the single month of July of that year 6,613 were reported as arriving.

Taking the whole movement, it seems that of the four and a half millions who arrived in the twelve years, one and one quarter millions were from the British Islands; a little over one and one quarter millions were from Germany; half a million from the three Scandinavian countries; and over a quarter of a million from Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy. This leaves to the other countries of Europe,—with most of which we are least assimilated,—something less than half a million, a stream not so very important relatively to the bulk of people already here.

AN INDIAN HISTORY.¹

DR. BRINTON'S "Library" has already yielded a series of native works possessing a variety of interest which few readers would have anticipated. The latest volume presents us with an important Indian history, deserving of notice on many accounts. It is a complete narrative of the origin, migrations, rise, culmination and overthrow of an aboriginal community, whose story bears in many points a remarkable resemblance to that of the Israelitish nation. As the oppressed and sorely taxed Hebrews came forth from the neighborhood of the Egyptian "City of the Sun," (On, or Heliopolis), so the ancestors of the Cakchiquels, who had been tributaries to the rulers of Tulan or Tollan, (a name which Dr. Brinton believes to be a contraction of Tonallan, "Place of the Sun,") set forth on their wanderings towards a promised land in the east. Their movements were directed by two princely leaders, Gagavitz and Zactecauh, the Moses and Aaron of this Central American exodus. They crossed, in a miraculous manner, some sea or body of water. Many prodigies attended their march. They wandered long in the wilderness, and had dire conflicts with the warlike nations whom they encountered, some of whom spoke languages similar to their own. At times they were conquered and oppressed. Then they found allies, and gained strength. They grew in numbers, in knowledge, and in social organization. Finally they established, near the centre of what is now the Republic of Guatemala, a great and well-fortified city, which was at once a mighty stronghold and a splendid capital. Issuing from this impregnable fortress, their armies vanquished and reduced to subjection the nations round about them. Then intestine strife broke out, and weakened them. A fearful pestilence fell upon them, and swept them away by myriads. Finally came the mailed Spaniards, who crushed them with terrible slaughter and cruel atrocities, the recital of which brings vividly to mind the sanguinary triumph of the Roman armies in Judea.

There is no reason, however, for supposing that the Cakchiquel prince who, a few years after the Spanish conquest, composed this narrative as a dry legal memorial in a law-suit for the possession of his property, has in any way departed from his national tradition, or sought to model his story on the biblical history. The coincidences are merely those natural and almost necessary resemblances which arise when similar events, like the migrations of tribes, and the growth and decline of communities, have to be recorded. The Cakchiquels were one of several nations of the great Maya stock, which at the time of the Spanish conquest possessed the whole peninsula of Yucatan, and nearly the whole of Guatemala. These nations—the Mayas proper, the Tzendals, the Quichés, Akahals, Pokomams, Tzutuhils and others,—seem to have been, on the whole, the most advanced in civilization of all the aboriginal tribes of America. To them was due the building of the great cities of Palenqué, Uxmal, Copan, Mayapan, Iximché, and many others, whose magnificent ruins, adorned with sculptures and mysterious hieroglyphics, are, even in our day, the wonder and admiration of explorers. The languages and traditions of all these nations point to a common origin and a similar history. They did not, like some tribes, believe themselves to be autochthones, or "sprung from the ground" on which they dwelt. They were, in their own belief, wanderers there from a distant country, which their legends placed sometimes in the north and sometimes in the west. Their civilization grew up gradually, and seems to have been in the main indigenous, though there are clear evidences of Mexican influences which prevailed among them in later years. In their character and institutions, in the mingling of kingly, aristocratic and democratic methods of government, in their frequent wars and political intrigues, their taste for architecture and their fondness for social festivals, they remind us of the states of early Greece and the Italian republics and kingdoms of the middle ages. Alone among the nations of America they possessed a real literature, of which we are just beginning to gain some knowledge.

Dr. Brinton's translation, which must have been a work of great labor and difficulty, shows evidence of painstaking care and fidelity. When the original rises in animation, as in the description of the great battle in which the Quichés were overthrown, of the pathetic end of the Akahal king, Ychal, who delivered himself up to death for the sake of his people, the great revolt at Iximché, the ravages of the pestilence, the arrival and exploits of the Castilians, and other notable events, of which the author had received accounts from eye-witnesses, the translation, like the original, is spirited and impressive. The introduction and notes give, in a readable form, a variety of interesting particulars, necessary for the better understanding of the history. Much still remains obscure, but, as the editor remarks, his purpose in this series

¹THE ANNALS OF THE CAKCHIQUELS. The original Text, with a Translation, Notes and Introduction. By Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D. (Brinton's Library of Aboriginal American Literature, No. VI.) Philadelphia: 1885.

is to furnish not so much commentaries as materials for study. In this object he has certainly been unexpectedly successful. No library of American history or ethnology can be deemed complete without these genuine productions of the native intellect, which furnish the best sources of knowledge we can possess concerning the people among whom they originated.

THE SALON OF MADAME MOHL.¹

WHEN Madame Récamier held her little court at the Abbaye-aux-Bois, with Chateaubriand as chief daily visitor enshrined in the most comfortable easy-chair,—an aging, blasé and dissatisfied demi-god, before whom myrrh, frankincense, and rosemary were too often burned in vain,—it soon became evident to all the members of the coterie that no one could so successfully enliven the great man and turn his fastidious languor into interest as Mary Clarke, an English girl, who resided with her mother in another apartment of the same house. Mary Clarke, although she had no beauty, had a face full of charm and character. She was endowed with singularly high spirits, and the gift of saying with spontaneity and ease, clever and unexpected things, more delightful than wit, and admirably calculated to promote enjoyment and dispel ennui. After brightening up Madame Récamier's circle for seven years, Mary and her mother removed to the Rue du Bac, where they may be said to have set up a salon for themselves,—a salon destined to enjoy a half century's lease of life. Several members of the Institute,—of whom M. Mohl was one,—were intimate friends of the Clarks, and these made the nucleus of a brilliant group. Mary's natural talent for conversation had been by this time developed into high art. She had had the tact and skill to profit by the lessons she had learned from the most graceful hostess of the epoch, and she now continued the traditions of the Abbaye-aux-Bois in the management of her own salon. In the Rue du Bac "one good talker took possession of the chimney-corner—that traditional tribune of the French salon,—and threw the ball of conversation to somebody: these two kept it going, occasionally tossing it to some member of the company, who tried to catch it. . . . The chimney-corner of the Rue du Bac was held habitually by the most brilliant talkers of the day, Ampère, Montalembert, Loménie, Cousin, Thiers, Barthélémy St. Hilaire, Mignet, etc." Mary, (who after a good many years of this life became the wife of Julius Mohl) never herself talked for display; her joy was in stimulating others and drawing them out. "No one knows better than she how to provoke a clever man into shining, even if he were not in the mood for it." Emerson, says very truly, "Our chief want in life is somebody who shall make us do what we can," and the secret of Madame Mohl's success seems to have been that men of originality and force were at ease in her rooms, could give the real outcome of their minds freely, say better things than they had ever expected to say, and carried away a feeling of satisfaction with themselves and their surroundings. The attainment of this result was Madame Mohl's unceasing study: she liked to have good friends, but she exacted no tribute to herself as a pretty woman. What vanity and coquetry she possessed were spent in setting off the charm of her salon, not of herself. "Never, in our long and intimate intercourse," writes one of her female friends, "did I ever detect in her the smallest attempt at effect. She talked as the birds sing; the witty things came out as the song comes from the bird. She loved *esprit*, and reveled in it as a bee does in honey; all she thought of in talking to you was to get at your mind and enjoy it."

Few women have had better opportunities to develop their powers and ample leisure to use them in than Madame Mohl. When she was the delight of Madame Récamier's circle she was by no means young, but she went on for years after, having multitudes of the friends and admirers which belong usually only to youth, and it was not until she was fifty-seven years of age that she married M. Mohl, her junior by ten years. Yet the brilliant successes of her lifetime were still before her, for she did not die until she was ninety-three, surviving her excellent and well-beloved husband by seven years. Towards the close her interests and opportunities narrowed, as was inevitable. Although she had hated Louis Napoleon with an ostentatious hatred, the fall of the Empire and the consequent changes in Paris saddened her. The world had changed; to the last she lost little of her sway over the hearts of her real friends, but her doors were no longer besieged as in earlier days. "Why don't people come to see me? I used to have visitors all day long; and now nobody comes," she would exclaim petulantly. She was much in England during her last years. In spite of her nationality she had no especial love for the country or its people. English society lacked, to her mind, elegance and repose. She hated to be talked to by men who would not sit down comfortably, but stood before her with an air

¹MADAME MOHL: HER SALON AND HER FRIENDS. By Kathleen O'Meara. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886.

as if eager to run away. Her mind reverted to the comfortable and well-worn armchairs in the Rue du Bac, filled by clever and graceful talkers, running over with brilliant and novel ideas which they were eager to impart. Naturally, as Madame Mohl grew older, what had been piquant caprice in youth and middle life became something often startling in the way of whim and idiosyncrasy. She hated dull people, and if, by mistake, they got into her rooms, she took pains to offend them so that there could be no chance of a repetition of their visit. She often as well offended those whom she loved and admired; for instance, one evening, when Ristori was present, she suddenly burst into denunciations of the Italians, and declared they were all *canaille*. She was wholly unconventional, cared little or nothing for rank and riches, and treated even crowned heads just as she did her oldest friends. On one occasion when she was visiting Dean Stanley at Westminster, she was reading the "Times" which announced that the war cloud between England and Germany was dispersed. When the servant announced "the Queen," Madame Mohl stood up and exclaimed triumphantly, "Well, your Majesty, we are to have no war!" "No, thank God, we are to have no war," was the Queen's rejoinder, and holding out both hands she sat down beside Madame Mohl and entered into friendly conversation.

Miss O'Meara's book runs over with pleasant and characteristic things which it would be pleasant to quote. She has done her work with the utmost good taste, and refrains almost too modestly from giving her readers any opportunity to discern what exceptional privileges of intimacy she herself enjoyed with the subject of this memoir. The spirit and tone of the book are sensible and excellent. In discussing the advantages of the salon as a social institution, and suggesting the reasons of its decay, the author remarks and remarks truly, "The incapacity for sitting at home is, no doubt, one cause why there are no salons now. . . . Frivolous the women of that period may have been—'uncultured' too in the modern sense of the word; but whatever their shortcomings, they had one virtue which the women of to-day lack—they stayed at home. The habitués who, day after day, rang at their door, did not fear to be met with the inevitable formula, '*Madame est sortie*.'"

THE STORY OF THE GUNS.

Two brass field-pieces are imbedded, upright, in the jambs of the doorway of the Headquarters at West Point. On the breech of each piece is engraved his inscription: "Lost, without dishonor, by a company of the 5th Artillery, at the battle of Buena Vista. Recovered, with just pride and exultation, by the same regiment, at the battle of Molino del Rey."

"W. SCOTT."

NO cannon's roar, no battle cry,
O'er all the blossoming plain;
Upon the azure heaven above
No war-cloud's hideous stain:
Peaceful against the distant sky
Gleam Orizaba's snows;
And peaceful to the tropic sea
The Rio Grandé flows:
The cactus to the burning sun
Uplifts its chalice red;
The billowy grass sings lullaby
Above the soldier-dead:
And but for rusting trophy, hung
In many a far-off home;
And but for hearts that listen still
For feet that never come;
The war that stirred all souls of men,
From youth to hoary age,
Were but a faded stain of blood
On history's sombre page.
Like warning, lifted fingers
Stand these guns beside the door,
To stay the proud impetuous feet
That pass the threshold o'er,
And bid them read the simple words
Deep graven on the breech,
And in their inmost hearts lay up
The lesson that they teach.
We were "lost without dishonor;"
The brazen legend runs:
For dead and dying strewed the ground
Beside those well-fought guns,
Theirs the stern doom of fate at which
The manliest cheek turns pale;

Bravely to fight the hopeless fight,
To die, and yet to fail.

To march the weary march is ours;
To keep the armor bright;
And sleeplessly to guard the post
Through all the gloomy night.
In life, till death, with sword, with pen,
With brave and burning words,
To fight the fight for truth and right;
The victory is the Lord's.

Exultant comrades won us back,
The deathless letters tell
Their warrior joy breaks forth in shouts
That o'er the battle swell;
The broken blade is waved on high;
Hushed is the moan of pain,
And eyes fast growing dim in death,
Are lifted up again!

Take heart, ye brave! your tattered flag,
Now backward borne and low,
Shall proudly wave in days to come,
And lead against the foe!
And when our hearts are still in death,
It may be that our sons
Shall see the good cause triumph,
And win back our captured guns.

ROBERT MCCARTEE.

JAPAN AND INDIA IN LONDON.

LONDON, February, 1886.

IN very happy contrast to those incursions of western powers into the domain of the silent East, of which we have heard so much recently, are the peaceful invasions of our shores which the Orientals themselves have made, in order to inform us, by personal contact, as to the condition of their arts and industries. I know no places more instructive at present, in London, than the Japanese and Indian villages, where the natives may be seen, as in their own country, working at their old handicrafts just as for centuries they have done. The Japanese village in Knightsbridge, which has recently been reconstructed on a much larger and more important scale, after its unfortunate destruction by fire, is peopled by a considerable number of Japanese, who in their native costume go about their everyday business, chatting at street corners or sitting in their shops, working at pottery, enamels, metal chasing, embroidery, lacquer, carpentry, printing and many other characteristic occupations of their country. An especial interest attaches to this village, because it illustrates a state of things that is assuredly passing away—which Japan herself, in a decade perhaps, may be unable to show us. When we consider that the Japanese, within the last five and twenty years, have grown from their archaic civilization to the level of the nineteenth century as it is in Europe and America, that they have adopted the Western systems of army and navy, are possessed of the latest appliances of the arts and sciences, acquainted with the modern philosophy of Europe, instructed in schools, colleges and universities, modeled on our own; when we know, moreover, that out of the thirty learned societies of Tōkiō, the capital, for the study of physics, science (even seismology and biology), philosophy, morals, law and education, there is but one—the *Riuchi-kwai*—devoted to Japanese art; it must be plain that the old arts will pale, as indeed they are doing already, before the modern state of things. Yet in these very arts, and in the social conditions they exemplify, is surely to be found the source of the power that has enabled the Japanese, at one long stride, to reach, in a sense, what other nations have taken centuries to attain. The latest phase in this development is a proposal just made in Japan to establish an alphabet for the complex ideographic system of writing introduced centuries ago from China. Now the Chinese pictorial symbols are 40,000 in number, and some of these require as many as forty strokes of the pen, so that much may be gained by the change. On the other hand much will unquestionably be lost, for, from the laborious process of the ideographic method, and from the constant application to manual arts, proceed that exquisite skill of handicraft and that close persistency in work that distinguish the Japanese. Indeed the first thing that strikes one at the Village is that these people have the "infinite capacity for taking pains," which, at least, is near akin to genius. Watch their long, slim fingers working at enamel or metal chasing, lacquer or embroidery, or even at umbrella or lantern making, and the con-

viction grows upon us that here is manifested an inherited fineness of handicraft, a full command over materials, a closeness of observation that the western workman has little to compare with. Nowhere can this be better seen than in the cloisonné enameling. I had watched the artisan for some time, wondering at the skill with which he bent the flat copper-wire to cover exactly the lines of a beautiful design that he had already engraved on the plate, shaping it with his fingers and a pair of pincers, when he volunteered an explanation of the process in very good English. These flat wires, he said, which were to form the divisions of the work, were held to the background by a particular kind of shellac, which he showed me, and, when the design was complete, they were affixed there by subjecting the plate to the heat of a charcoal fire, a quantity of silver filings having previously been strewed over it. Each compartment was then filled in with the enamel which was fired and vitrified.

Near the cloisonné enameler were others doing various metal-work, and illustrating some of the processes employed by the Japanese. Here were to be seen in progress some of the beautiful inlaid and incrustated work which is called *syakido*—a combination of alloys of various colors worked into a design. This was an art that the Japanese had carried to absolute perfection when we knew nothing of it. The great operations of bronze casting and other processes connected with it could not well be illustrated at the Japanese village, but the results are shown in some very fine large bronze vases of old workmanship. Passing to the workshop of the makers of lacquer ware one finds processes of great interest being carried on. Here the workman, taking the shape which has been turned in wood, spreads upon it, generally with a spatula, the prepared lacquer gum, which is mixed with certain substances to give a hard ground for subsequent coats. After each application of the lacquer and drying the surface is rubbed down with ash or charcoal, wet or dry, until the desired surface is produced, and then the object is ready for the decorator. The design having been made on paper, is carefully transferred, and the artist goes over the line with lacquer, upon which gold dust is shaken, and thus it is secured. Working then with lacquer, gold leaf, and different kinds of gold dust he completes his design, burnishing such parts as he desires, and the piece is soon ready. This is the simplest kind of lacquer work, but there are some varieties which are furnished with inlays of mother-of-pearl and of lead and other metals, the richest effects being produced. All the processes of the Japanese are simple and are carried on with few tools, the fingers being generally the finest of them, but there is none so simple as that of pottery making. The potter, sitting at his wheel,—which is a table-like disc, about three feet from the ground, revolved at a high speed by working the naked feet upon a corresponding disc, fixed on the axle, near the floor,—manipulates the clay with his hands and a few small tools, into the familiar shapes we so often see, the handles and other such parts being attached afterwards. Near him is the pottery painter, whose delicate fingers trace, without guide or copy, his original or traditional designs upon the shapes which have been prepared for him. The several processes of firing could not well be illustrated at the village. The general operations of the pottery maker differ little throughout Japan, the varieties of ware being produced by different kinds of clay, and by the results of the final processes. When Dr. Dresser visited the country in order to collect materials for his great work, "Japan; its Architectures, Art and Art Industries," he brought back with him a complete representative collection of specimens of porcelain from the modern manufactories, which I have seen in his private museum—a most instructive display. The chief seats of the industry, it seems, are now at Obuke-mura, Yokkaichi, Kawana, Tokio and Kioto. The Japanese Village has likewise two embroiderers, whose silk is stretched horizontally upon frames, the designs being painted upon it in white outline, and here they sit deftly passing the needle in and out, and producing with their gold and colored or shaded silks, the most lovely of effects. Then not far away there are artists on paper, who manifest the same skill, and whose designs are quite original, and based on the closest knowledge and appreciation of natural forms. There is space to do little more than enumerate some others of the handicrafts carried on at the Village. There are the block-cutters and printers, in whose shop I saw an evidence of the decay of Japanese art—a representation, *à la Japonnaise*, of a modern military scene in Europe, with the latest military uniforms, all blue and red; the ivory carvers and inlayers, working with the commonest tools; the fan makers, and makers of umbrellas and lanterns, who expend their wondrous skill upon the cheapest and simplest articles; the manufacturers of wicker sandal-like clogs, which the natives drop at the doors when they enter their shops; the carpenters and the workers in bamboo; and lastly the seamstresses, who sit pushing the needle from them through the work, instead of pulling it towards them as we do. All these artisans show the same patient disposition for

labor, attacking without hesitation a piece of work that may occupy them for months, and sparing no pains on the least thing they put their hands to. These are the requirements of art-industry that most western nations have yet to acquire. In order that one may not come away from the Japanese Village with an imperfect knowledge of the externals of Japanese life, an entertainment is provided in which the national dances, fencing, wrestling, rope-walking, juggling, and gymnastics are shown, and where the strains of Japanese musical instruments may be heard,—the *samisen* or square banjo, played with the *plectrum*, an instrument of the violin kind, with the drum, and the flute, but all monotonous to our ears.

The Indian Villages now to be seen in London cannot be compared for extent and real interest to the Japanese exhibition in Knightsbridge. That at the the Albert Palace, Battersea, though it has been erected and arranged by Messrs. Liberty, the well-known purveyors of Oriental art in Regent Street, and has thus something commercial about it, is the most picturesque and varied of the two. There a body of some fifty natives has been brought over, who illustrate the processes of spinning, twisting, dyeing, printing and embroidering silk, the manufacture of cloth, carpets, and other textile fabrics, silver, brass and pottery work, with sandalwood carving, etc., as well as some who show Nautch dancing, snake charming and juggling. The native medical attendant, Dr. Yusoo Ali Khan, a Mohammedan from the Punjab, told me that these visitors had suffered severely from the English winter, and that most of the cobras had died in consequence. The greatest interest probably attaches to the silk working, as carried on at Thana, once the centre of a most important industry, here illustrated by Francis and Jerome Rebells, both very intelligent men, who are descended from the Portuguese settlements planted in that part of India at the time when the preaching of St. Francis Xavier took such a hold upon the people. The silk, which is in skein, is thrown round a hollow bamboo cage, called a *pitara*, which is whirled round by the left hand, its axle resting on the floor, and the thread passes across the knee, where its quality is inspected, to a reel, similarly whirled by the right hand. From this primitive arrangement the silk passes, after having been doubled, to a more elaborate throwing machine, where the two fibres are twisted into one, and the silk is reeled again. So far the work is generally carried on by the women, but the dyeing of the yarn and the weaving is done by men, the loom being of course worked by hand. Of late years the Thana silk industry has been greatly diminished, which, as I was informed by Francis Rebells, is owing to the high price of the fabric, consequent on its supreme excellence of quality. Amongst the inhabitants of the Village are also weavers of *dhurrie* rugs, saris, and two Hindoos, who work at Bijapore carpet. This process is strikingly curious. The hempen warp being fixed upon a primitive kind of loom, the workman dexterously attaches with his fingers a row of knots of colored wool across it. These knots are further secured by a single thread which is passed next across the warp, and the process goes on, the surface being dipped down to the proper level. In this way, without any prepared design, by workmen in distant villages, are made the Indian carpets and rugs, so rich and harmonious in color, and so excellent in design, for which they receive very little, but which fetch a high price in Western countries. The same may be said of the productions of the metal workers near by. These men sit at their characteristic industries, hammering and chasing their silver and brass with a manual skill that approaches, but does not equal, that of the Japanese. More primitive, too, is the wheel of the Hindoo potter, on which, however, Premjee Mooljee, a very intelligent man, produces shapes of great and traditional elegance. Something like a cart-wheel, but very heavy, and with a broad centre-piece and run, it is balanced on a steel pivot, and the potter, rapidly seizing the spokes, causes it to revolve at a high speed, which it continues to do for a long time, while he moulds the clay upon it. The turners and carvers of sandalwood and ivory pursue their time-honored industries with the very simplest of machinery. The lathe, for instance, is turned backward and forward by means of a bow, whose string is passed around the axle, and both the hand and foot of the artisan are employed in cutting and holding the work. At the Indian Village, as at the Japanese one, a number of the natives give a characteristic rural entertainment. Sheik Iman charms his cobras, with an instrument made of a gourd and a reed which omits a bagpipe-like note; two Nautch girls, clad in very voluminous skirts, and their ankles weighted with bells, go through their descriptive figures, singing at the same time of love and despair, to the pleasant melody of the *tum-tum-chokra*, the *siringhi* and the *tabaljee*; and there are several jugglers and acrobats also, all very quick-witted men.

The Indian Village in Langham Place is a pleasant resort, illustrating a few handicrafts only. There the Parsee element is strong, and we see these people making those Indian work boxes

which are so well known, covered with characteristic decorations. The work is conducted with great skill and patience, and is divided, one man making the shape, another doing the carving and a third the inlays of ivory and metal. The other Parsee industries exemplified are those of porcelain, brass-work and ivory carving. Then there is a Mohammedan silver embroiderer, who executes his design by stitching round silver plates, about the eighth of an inch in diameter, and silver wire to his fabric. Several other native industries are also carried on just as at the Albert Palace, and there is likewise a native entertainment. The juggling by Banoo Khan is very clever, such as Indian villagers delight to witness; the Nautch girls from Moradabad (Oude) and Tanjore are more gracefully attired than those at the Albert Palace, and their dances differ somewhat; there is a clever native band, with a skilful cup-ringer, and a Parsee dramatic company, who give Burmese and Hindustanee sketches. Thus, at the Japanese and the two Indian villages, one may learn a great deal about the arts, the industries and the amusements of the far East.

JOHN LEYLAND.

WEEKLY NOTES.

A LECTURE by Professor Bolles, of the University, at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Club, on Saturday evening, was upon the topic of "The Scarcity of Great Men in Pennsylvania." This is a theme well calculated to draw out discussion, if not controversy. After all, what are great men, and what is greatness? Is it found in Jay Gould or Roscoe Conkling more than in Matthew W. Baldwin or Joseph Leidy? Is it any more the men who take prominence in politics than those who lay hold of the forces of nature and make them the servants of civilized life? These questions were present in the mind of Professor Bolles, and showed themselves throughout his discussion of the subject. Pennsylvania presented to the men of 1800, before whom the era of canals, railways and telegraphs lay, the most rich and the most arduous physical problem in the United States. So much natural wealth existed nowhere else, and in no other part of the country did the difficulty attending the development of such wealth call for greater skill and intelligence. To-day, this State is a marvel of achievement in that direction.

THE statements made in Congress some time ago by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, concerning the removals of efficient foremen, mechanics, and others, many of them ex-Union soldiers or sailors, from the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and the appointment in their places of inexperienced men, mostly ex-Confederates, are very completely sustained in a speech in the House by Mr. Brady, of Virginia, who gives abundantly names, dates, and documentary testimony. Mr. Boutelle's manner of representing the case did not seem, at the time, altogether judicious, but the facts presented are abundantly strong to support his position.

It is painful to hear Mr. Brady describe the feeling of the now dominant party in Virginia toward two classes of men in that State,—the Virginians who were Union men, and the Confederates who have become Republicans. We print a paragraph or two from his speech. He said:

I am a Virginian who was loyal to my country during the late war. I fought in the Union army from Bull Run to Appomattox. This fact to-day in my State; more than twenty years after the termination of the war, is regarded as the most heinous of crimes and offenses against Virginia and Virginians, and which will never be, I fear, forgotten or forgiven; certainly not by the party which at present dominates the State. The men who fought the hardest, who did the most for the destruction of the Union, who yet glory in the confederate cause, and who bitterly hate those Southern men who were loyal to the Union during the war, are to-day the heroes, the patriots, the leaders in Virginia of the Bourbon Democracy.

There is the other class which, if it were possible, are more despised than that to which I belong. It is composed of ex-confederates, now numbering, I am happy to say, more than fifty thousand brave and true men, those who have accepted the results of the war for the Union in good faith, and have identified themselves with the Republican party. They are most shamefully, most cruelly denounced as "outcasts" and "deserters," and their alleged "treason" to the confederate cause since the end of the war is made more than odious. Proclamations of outlawry are issued against both classes, and only a few days ago one of the leading Democratic newspapers of the State editorially announced that we deserved to be lynched.

FROM present appearances, the objections of the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Company's proposition of a relief and life insurance plan will be too strong and general to be overcome. The engineers, who have their "Brotherhood" to take care of them, and who do not desire either to give it up, or to be subject to other dues for a like object, lead the opposition, and while the plan may be amended so as to be satisfactory, it looks as if it were more likely to fail entirely.

THE New York Times appears to be singularly unfortunate in its choice of a Washington correspondent,—supposing that the paper wants a fair statement of affairs at the capital. His representation of the question raised by the President as to the right of the Senate to see the public documents on file in the departments is a conspicuous example of the old-fashioned plan of making political capital by distorting the truth.

REVIEWS.

DISCUSSIONS ON CLIMATE AND COSMOLOGY. By James Croll, LL.D., F. R. S. 12mo. Pp. 315. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN this volume Mr. Croll has continued the discussion of the theory which he advanced several years ago in his "Climate and Time" on the cause of the glacial periods; replying to his critics, making such modifications in his positions as have been necessitated by a fuller consideration, and considering more in detail several minor aspects of the question. He attempts to show that the effects of the purely physical causes which would be set in motion by the occurrence of the winter of the northern hemisphere in aphelion would be sufficient to explain the glacial periods without any of the auxiliary causes which have frequently been advanced hypothetically by other investigators, such as geographical changes, or the upheaval or subsidence of sufficient areas of the earth's surface to produce a marked change in the inclination of its axis. Mr. Croll's theory in brief is this: when the winter of the northern hemisphere was in aphelion and its summer in perihelion we would have of course substantially a reversal of the conditions now existing,—the northern hemisphere would have a long, cold winter and a short, hot summer; while the southern hemisphere would have as the northern now has a winter modified by nearness to and a summer modified by distance from the sun. But the southern hemisphere contains by far the larger portion of the water of the globe, and as water receives heat more easily than land and parts with it less readily, this tends to keep the southern hemisphere constantly warmer than the northern, and in spite of the currents now flowing out of its seas into the northern hemisphere, and the fact that its winter is in aphelion, it makes it at this time the warmer of the two on the average. But with the reversal of these conditions the equatorial currents would cease to flow toward the north, thus intensifying the cold produced by the winter occurring in aphelion. An immense fall of snow would of course follow, which would be, Mr. Croll thinks, sufficient to dominate the temperature of the surface during the hot summer which followed, and keep the snow from melting. The sun, he says, would have a comparatively small effect in melting the snow unless the surrounding air was raised to the temperature of the melting-point, and what moisture was evaporated would of course fall as snow so long as the air remained below the freezing-point. In addition, he says, the snow would reflect much of the heat it received directly into stellar space, while if, on the other hand, the evaporation should be considerable enough to form fogs, these would intercept much of the sun's heat. Of course, if the snow never entirely melted, but left a residuum from year to year, all the conditions necessary to glacial action would presently be supplied by accumulation.

This theory has been subjected to much keen criticism since it was broached some years ago, and the more serious of the objections which have been raised are here considered and answered. Prof. Newcomb has raised several objections to the author's statement of certain laws of physics, and is answered at considerable length, but not, we think conclusively. The practical operation of these laws on the scale here contemplated can hardly be determined theoretically, and it is evident that Mr. Croll gives a much fuller examination to those circumstances which favor his hypothesis than to the contrary ones. Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace has also published a work on the same subjects as are here treated, agreeing in many respects with Mr. Croll, but concluding that other causes are necessary than those cited above to initiate a glacial epoch, and this is here criticised with much keenness and excellent temper. Sir Wyville Thomson and others are also considered in their differences in regard to certain minor aspects of the question.

The chapters of entirely new discussions on cognate subjects which are appended are highly valuable and weighty contributions to the consideration of the question, disclosing a perfect acquaintance with many branches of science, as well as much fertility in speculation and ingenuity in argument. One of the most notable of these we think is his theory of the moving force of glaciers. He finds gravity plainly insufficient to account for this, and supposes that it may be accomplished by the following process: when the sun shines on the ice in the daytime it melts certain of the component crystals, which then fall into smaller cavities, and on re-freezing produce a general expansive force in all that part of the ice which has been reached by the sun's rays,

thus gradually by successive impulses moving the glacier along. This will certainly bear closer examination, and is glaringly insufficient when considered with regard to bodies of ice of any depth. The mechanical principles seem to be correct for the reach of the sun's rays, but the theory breaks down utterly when offered as an explanation of the motion of the glaciers two miles deep with which his theory here requires him to deal.

LIFE AND GENIUS OF GOETHE. Lectures at the Concord School of Philosophy. Edited by F. B. Sanborn. Pp. xxv. and 454. Two Portraits. Boston, Ticknor & Company.

Last summer the Concord school took a diversion from abstract philosophy, Hegel and Plato, and gave its attention to Goethe. The abstracts of the lectures as given in the Boston daily newspapers were enough to show that the criticisms of Goethe, while somewhat uneven, were generally good and judicious. Mr. Sanborn confirms this by publishing in full thirteen of the best. Of course such a collection cannot be exhaustive of the subject. There are sides of Goethe which were treated in the other lectures and papers, which are worth consideration. There are yet other aspects of him, which were overlooked entirely. But taken as a whole, the book gives the English reader about as fair a picture of Goethe as he will find anywhere in our language. If Mr. Hutton's admirable essay could have been appended as the case of the *Advocatus Diaboli*, we should have been quite contented with the presentation.

As we said the lectures are judicious. The fever of Carlyle's worship of Goethe, and the shallow special pleading of Mr. Lewes's "Life of Goethe" are not found here. Goethe's sins of life and defects of mind are not ignored, or treated as having been converted by his genius into virtues. His genius is not exalted for exploits he never could or did perform. There are indeed two of the papers to which we cannot give this praise. Mr. Thomas Davidson's lecture on "Goethe's Titanism," and Mr. Snider's "History of the Faust Poem," seem to us unworthy, in point of temper, to take a place beside the rest. The notion that genius excuses everything, which was familiar enough in the Goethe literature of forty years ago, is an *überwindene Standpunkt*.

We are especially pleased with Dr. Bartol's lecture on "Goethe and Schiller," Mr. Sanborn's on "Goethe's Relations to English Literature," and Mr. Partridge's "On Goethe as a Playwright." There is no finer piece of discriminating criticism in the book than the last. But Dr. Hedge's attempt to interpret the *Märchen* we regard as a failure. Three ladies contribute, Mrs. Sherman on Goethe's portrayal of child life, Mrs. Howe on his portraits of women, and Mrs. Cheney on *das ewig-Weibliche*. The last is the most difficult theme, and the author has handled it ably. It was the paper which gave the lighter gossips of the press the best opening for fun, and Mrs. Cheney has felt constrained to supplement it with an explanatory note.

Mr. Sanborn has prefixed an introduction containing a valuable list of works in the subject.

HEBREW GRAMMAR, WITH EXERCISES, LITERATURE AND VOCABULARY. By Hermann L. Stroock, Ph. D., D. D. Translated from the second German Edition. New York: B. Watermann & Co. 1886.

This work is another number of the series inaugurated by Dr. J. H. Petermann, in 1845, under the title of *Porta Linguarum Orientalium*. Some months back we had occasion to comment unfavorably upon the Arabic Grammar in the series by Dr. Socin. The present work however is good, in every way reflecting the ability of both the scholar and the teacher. Points on which controversy has ranged long and fiercely are stated in as simple a way as possible. Thus under the heading "Vowels," one of the most difficult subjects in Hebrew Grammar, we have a plain and yet comprehensive statement. "After Hebrew had ceased to be a living speech," says our author, "a system of vocalization was invented and elaborated, probably between the sixth and eighth century, A. D., in order to preserve the proper pronunciation of the sacred writings. The current enumeration of five long and five short vowels was introduced by Joseph Kimchi (12th century)." Here is the whole matter in a nut shell. The terms *Qeré* and *Kethibh* our author, along with Kautzsch and other grammarians, reads *Qeré* and *Kethibh*. These words mean "read" and "written," and they indicate that in certain cases the marginal is to be preferred to the textual reading in the Bible. The treatment of the tenses is good, and is based mainly on Driver. The syntax is a complete and brief statement of the syntactical facts of the language. Where subjects arise which involve questions of comparative Semitic Philology, Dr. Stroock is not so strong. His use of the word "Radical," when speaking of the stem-consonants, is unscientific in the extreme. So too there seems to be no recognition of the possibility of dialectal differences being instrumental in occasioning the existence of strange nominal forms. For peda-

gogical reasons we might question the usefulness of the exercises for reading but altogether though this work does not, as it was not intended to, supersede the larger grammars of Ewald, Gesenius or Stade, it is yet the best Hebrew Grammar for teaching purposes which has thus far appeared.

C. A.

DIE RELIGION DER MORAL. Vorträge gehalten in der Gesellschaft für moralische Kultur in Chicago von William Mackintire Salter. Herausgegeben von Georg von Gizycke. Leipzig und Berlin: Wilhelm Friedrich. 1885.

M. Salter is the chief speaker in a Chicago "Society for Ethical Culture," corresponding pretty closely to that of Felix Adler in New York. He is of orthodox antecedents and training, but has gone over to the practically agnostic position which Mr. Adler occupies. He is a man of eloquence and earnestness, as these discourses show, and their translation into German evinces their power to commend themselves to a much wider constituency than that to which they were first addressed.

Their chief contention is that ethics and not theology furnishes the proper basis for religion. This theme is sustained with much power and some originality; but we are not convinced. We must still hold with Vico that a people's conception of God is the originative and the conservative force in its history and its civilization. That there can be a moral order without a theological belief is about as well made out as that there can be a manufacturing system developed without a tariff. There is no historical instance of either, and no amount of ingenious reasoning or eloquent declamation can supply this defect of historic experience. Agnosticism, like Free Trade, builds no nations. It is the pet of the solitude of thinkers who have "lost the touch" of life.

ART NOTES.

AN event of the current week that may lead to important results is the formation of an Art Students' League, by the young men of the Pennsylvania Academy Classes. A number of these students, dissatisfied with the resignation of Mr. Thomas Eakins, as instructor, united, on the 18th inst., to form the League, and have been engaged during this week in perfecting the organization. A finance committee has been appointed, together with other working committees, and the following officers elected: H. C. Cresson, President; A. G. Ghion, Secretary, and F. G. Dussoulas, Treasurer. In a community where art is much too generally relegated to girls who paint sweet plaques, and to boys who make lovely brackets with jig-saws, a serious endeavor to promote higher education must be received with respectful consideration. The establishment of a Students' League having this end in view, if founded on the right basis and undertaken by competent men, may be the means of accomplishing much good. There is room enough, opportunity enough, and need enough for such an organization,—provided it can render better service to art than the institutions we now have. There are art schools in plenty already; the League should either better the best of them, or keep out of the way. The mere secession of a group of disaffected students from the Academy classes, stimulated by personal feeling, will not affect this high purpose. So far as the personal element underlies this movement it is an element of weakness, and should be eliminated to begin with. A great master, creating glorious works in an appreciative community, may found a good school of art, but we have yet no great master, no glorious works, no adequate appreciative public, and no school can be founded here on such a basis. Solid first principles alone will do to build on.

The painters are at work for the spring exhibition of the National Academy in New York, contributions for which must presently be forwarded. The artists' reception to be held at the (Pennsylvania) Academy, on March 16th, is also receiving attention. Water colors, etchings and drawings will be shown at the reception, as well as oil paintings, and the indications now are that most of the artists in Philadelphia and the vicinity will be well represented.

For the National Academy Mr. George C. Lambdin has finished a large upright figure piece which may be called "Hesperus," the following quotation suggesting the subject:

"Hesperus, the star of Love,
The star of Love and Dreams."

Two young girls, blonde and brunette, are gazing up into the sunset sky, entranced by the radiant splendor of the evening star. The roseate flush of parting day suffuses their uplifted faces and bare arms, and enhances the charm of their contrasted beauty. It is a very attractive picture, full of poetic sentiment, and will well repay a visit to Earle's galleries, where it may be seen this week.

Mr. James B. Sword has two sporting scenes for the National Academy. "Full Cry" is a large forest interior with a pack of hounds coming down a wood-road in the foreground, baying as they run. It is a spirited picture, animated and interesting; the

dogs vigorously drawn and well painted, and the landscape rich and strong in color. A smaller work, "On Good Grounds," is a charming landscape, glowing with autumnal magnificence of foliage, and especially noticeable for careful studies of tree forms. The grounds are good for snipe, as fully understood by a brace of pointers, searching through the coverts with the restrained eagerness of veteran hunters. Mr. Sword has also a sheep picture entitled "The Cross Roads" fairly under way, which will probably be seen at the artists' reception.

Mr. Prosper L. Senat is publishing by subscription a portfolio of etchings, the subjects being views along the Atlantic coast from Florida to New Brunswick. There are eighteen plates, each accompanied by descriptive letter press. The edition is limited to seventy-five artists' proofs on India paper, each signed by the artist. Another etching nearly finished is a large plate, fourteen by twenty-four inches, of the artist's picture entitled "Evening in Portland Harbor." The trial proofs give promise of a valuable print, the best and most important Mr. Senat's needle has yet produced. He also has two oils on the easel, the first, a rocky headland near Grand Manan, with quiet water reflecting blue sky and white clouds, and foreground studies of shore material; the second, a steamer subject, very picturesque and interesting.

The English water-color exhibition closes this week. The attendance has been fair, and our artists and students have given a good deal of careful consideration to the work. As a missionary enterprise the exhibition has been of some avail, but not so much as Mr. Blackburn probably expected. He has taken pains to say that Americans are barbarously ignorant of water color art, and we shall probably be content to remain so, according to the standard set up by this collection. It is a matter of taste, and our people find these pictures labored, dull and smudgy, hopelessly wanting in those brilliant and sparkling qualities, crisp, fresh and simple, which, to our mind, are the best results that water colors can produce.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE ice palace at St. Paul has been treated to an additional process not down in the programme which is said to have made it a wonderfully beautiful spectacle. The warm spell which struck the town a few days ago, and which it was feared would summarily demolish the structure, has instead turned its crystal transparency into an effect which is said to be even more beautiful: the blocks have become clouded with a flaky, translucent, pearly appearance, which under the sunlight or electric rays makes a scene of transcendent beauty. Of the ways in which expense has been lavished on this structure and its appointments Mr. H. C. Hovey writes to the *Scientific American*: "In several rooms there are elaborately carved statues cut from huge blocks of ice, and with so much skill that one can only regret that the labor has been expended on such fragile material. Imagine Powers' "Greek Slave" reproduced in rock crystal! Many of the blocks in the walls are so very clear as to take a rich blue color from the blue sky overhead, while others on which the rays of the sun directly shine seem like dazzling cut glass. At night the building is lighted by electricity, and fine artificial effects are also produced by colored lights and pyrotechnic displays. The architectural design is excellent, with square towers and round ones, and various arches, flying buttresses, and other features. Thirty thousand blocks of ice were used in completing the structure, and 200 men were employed in its erection. The total cost has exceeded \$20,000, including approaches and decoration."

A company has been formed in England for the purpose of introducing the use of petroleum as fuel, and a steamship has been purchased and fitted up with the proper machinery for testing the merit of the processes. The coal-carrying capacity of the vessel is stated to be 240 tons, and her consumption of the fuel has been about 9 tons per day. She will now carry only 90 tons of oil, her consumption of liquid fuel being put at $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per day, thus giving a great increase of cargo capacity. It is intended to employ her for trading purposes along the coast of Brazil, her supply of liquid fuel being obtained there from the works of the company. The oil is stored in tanks on the main deck, whence it flows by gravity to the delivery nozzles at the furnaces. In the event of oil not being obtainable at any port where fuel is required, the fire-bars for burning coal can be replaced in a very short time. Another important feature of the system is the method of starting the furnace, which is effected by a very simple arrangement, whereby sufficient steam is quickly raised to start and maintain combustion.

A correspondent from St. Petersburg writes to *Science* that a movement is under way for establishing a female medical school at St. Petersburg. A few years ago, ladies received instruction at one of the military hospitals, and some of the graduates are practicing with honor. Later this instruction ceased, as the minister

of war would not continue the subsidy given before, nor allow the use of the buildings. Now the matter is under discussion in the duma (city assembly) of St. Petersburg. There are also private subscriptions for this end, and lately the great importance of female physicians is especially insisted upon for central Asia and eastern Transcaucasia; that is, provinces where the great mass of the people are Mohammedans.

The *Geographisches Jahrbuch* has just published statistics showing that there now exist, throughout the world, ninety-four active geographical societies, with a membership of nearly fifty thousand. This does not include fifty-eight societies in which geographical researches are subordinated to others. The entire income of these societies amounts to more than a quarter of a million dollars annually, most of which is spent in the publication of transactions or in the furtherance of explorations. Of these ninety-four societies, France has twenty-six, with a membership of eighteen thousand; Germany, twenty-four, with nine thousand members; Italy and Switzerland, six each, with three thousand members; Great Britain and her colonies, five, with five thousand members and an income of nearly seventy-five thousand dollars; the United States, two, with fifteen hundred members. A hundred and twenty-six periodicals are devoted to geography, of which forty-two are published in French; thirty-eight in German; eight in Russian; seven in Italian; six each in English, Spanish, and Portuguese; and one each in Danish, Hungarian, Swedish, Roumanian, and Japanese.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"THE PICTURESQUE."

Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN the last number of THE AMERICAN you printed an interesting and very able article on the "Sources of the Picturesque," signed with the honored initials of L. W. M. With nearly all that is said therein I heartily agree, especially with this: "The worst mistake which the literary artists of to-day have made has been in exalting unduly, in the interests of realism, the commonplace, not to say the hideous."

But when the argument asserts, not in so many words, but in effect, that an object becomes picturesque chiefly as it expresses the pathos of at least partial failure—that a locomotive, for instance, is not picturesque because it is an expression of too complete triumph over obstacles,—it seems to me that the meaning attached to the word "picturesque" must be a very narrow one. I should rather say that an object is picturesque when it is beautiful. A locomotive has a certain beauty, but it is not picturesque, because its lines are hard, angular and unyielding. The human body is also an engine which is entirely picturesque, and the more so the more perfect it becomes. To the Greek a soldier returned from a victorious campaign or an athlete crowned with parsley, represented the most perfect triumph conceivable by him, and also the most perfectly picturesque object. I hold that whatever is beautiful is picturesque, but this is not the place to tell what beauty consists in.

L. W. M. asks if "any first rate song was ever sung in honor of a hero still living?" We certainly must remember that Pindar's odes are universally called first rate, and that they were sung in the very presence of the heroes they celebrate.

GEO. C. LAMBDIN.

Germantown, Feb. 16.

The address of the Industrial League, (inquired for by correspondent), is 261 So. 4th St., Philadelphia.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE Clarendon Press will publish a work on Geology by Prof. Joseph Prestwich, of the University of Oxford. Volume I. is on Chemical and Physical Geology.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. have published a text-book of Universal History by Prof. Geo. Park Fisher, of Yale College.

The Clarendon Press has just issued "The Governance of England; Otherwise called the difference between an Absolute and a Limited Monarchy," by Sir John Fortescue, Kt., Sometime Chief Justice of the King's Bench, a revised text, edited with notes by Charles Plummer, M. A.

Prof. R. S. Ball, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, has been knighted.

The *Athenæum* says: "There is reason to hope that Mr. J. R. Lowell may visit London next Summer."

The *Athenæum* says:—"A year ago a great amount of manuscript material in connection with the late Joseph Severn was placed in the hands of Mr. William Sharp. During his long life, and owing to his consular position in Rome and other circumstances, there were few eminent men—from Keats and Scott and Wordsworth down to young contemporary writers and artists—with whom Severn did not come in contact; and with many celebrated personages he kept up a constant correspondence. The manuscript material having been sifted and edited, Mr. Sharp is now engaged on these mem-

oirs, which in due time will be issued in two volumes, with portraits, etchings and other illustrative matter.

In competition, it would seem, to Cassell's "National Library," Messrs. Routledge propose to issue a "World Library," edited by Rev. H. R. Haweis, consisting of a series of standard books of 150 pages each, published at the low rate of threepence each. The first volume will be Auster's translation of Goethe's "Faust."—Edmond Gosse is writing the volume on Raleigh for the "English Worthies" series.—Alfred Ayres, author of "The Verbalist" has in preparation a practical treatise on "The Essentials of Elocution."—A new uniform and complete edition of George Borrow's works has been brought out in London.—Frederic Harrison's new book deals wholly with books, art, and history; it consists of essays and lectures written during the past twenty years.—Andrew Lang's "Books and Bookmen" will be brought out speedily by George J. Coombes. From all the announcements it will be a book of special interest.

D. Appleton & Co.'s announcements include "The Aliens," by H. F. Keenan, author of "Trajan;" "We Two," by the author of "Donovan;" "Class Interests," and "Mammalia in their Relation to Primeval Times," by Oscar Schmidt; "Creation or Evolution," by George Ticknor Curtis; "The Development of the English Constitution," by Ambrose Tighe; and a "History of Education," by Professor F. V. N. Painter.

The Reynolds Circulating Library will be opened in Rochester, N. Y., in about a week; it is intended to make it if possible an institution like the Boston Public Library.—N. Ponce de Leon, N. Y., has completed the publication of his "Diccionario Technologico." It has been so well supported that this English-Spanish portion will be directly followed by the Spanish-English section.—H. A. Post, N. Y., publishes a "Directory of the Music Trade," which gives the names of 4000 musicians of the better class and of 6000 firms engaged in the music trade in the United States.—Messrs. Roberts Brothers publish at once "Cesar Birotteau," the third volume of their uniform edition of Balzac. The fourth volume, "Eugenie Grandet," will appear in March.

A story of oriental life by Evan Stanton, said to be the *nom de plume* of "an old writer but a new novelist," will soon be published by Cassell & Co. under the title, "Ruhainah." It is claimed that it will open a new field of romance.—It is stated also that the volume of "Representative Poems of Living Poets" is nearly ready in the press of Cassell & Co. The selections of each poet will be headed by a *fac-simile* of his or her autograph signature.—The Cornell University Bulletin says that the library of Cornell contains the first 60 numbers of the *Spectator* as it originally appeared in 1711, as a daily publication with advertisements; *The Examiner* complete from 1808, when Leigh Hunt founded it, to 1866; and complete sets of *The Athenaeum* and *The Academy*, with files of the modern *Spectator* since 1835.

"A Tale of a Lonely Parish" is the title of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's latest novel, to be brought out by Messrs. Macmillan.—Mr. W. Anderson Smith, is writing a history of penmanship from the earliest times.—Dr. Frederick H. Hedge is revising the final pages of a new history of German literature, the result of fifty years' careful study.—Alphonse Daudet makes the candid confession; "Sir John Lubbock's list, submitted to a French author, is a simple mystification.

Robert Louis Stevenson has written a new novel, to appear at once, called "Kidnapped."—The second part of Sir Theodore Martin's translation of "Faust" is coming from the press of Messrs. Blackwood.—William Morris has nearly finished a translation of the "Odyssey," in the same metre as his version of the "Æneid."—John Cuthbertson is compiling a complete glossary to the poetry and prose of Robert Burns, with upwards of 1000 illustrations from English authors.

A French translation of Henry James's "Daisy Miller" has been commenced in *La Revue Contemporaine*. Madame F. Pillon is the translator, and the work is done with the author's consent.—A proposal has been set on foot to establish a branch of the lately formed Shelley Society at Oxford. If this is carried out, the new theatre will possibly be brought into requisition for "The Cenci."—W. H. Penning, who spent a number of years in the African gold and diamond fields, will shortly publish a book in London, with the title "From the Cape to the Kaan."

Among current English announcements we note that Mr. Andrew Lang's "Letters to Dead Authors," are about to be collected into a volume; that Hon. Roden Noel has in press with Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. a volume of "Essays on Poets and Poetry;" that under the title of "The Anglican Pulpit of To-day," Hodder & Stoughton are soon to publish a collection of typical sermons by forty preachers of the Church of England; that the first volume of the posthumous works of Victor Hugo is expected this month under the title of "Théâtre en liberté: that the Paris house of Lévy announce a "Grande Encyclopédie," to appear, in twenty-five volumes, before the end of the present century.

The report that Mr. Hawthorne and Mr. Lathrop were to engage in the publication of a story paper was premature; no active steps have been taken in the matter.—A new volume of verse, by Mr. Whittier, containing the poems he has written since the publication of "The Bay of Seven Islands" in 1883, is soon to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. No announcement could be more welcome.—Mr. John S. Browning, formerly with Messrs. Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston, has severed his connection with that firm, to enter upon the printing and publishing business on his own account, with offices at 91 Oliver street, Boston.

Bret Harte's latest story, "Snow Bound at Engle's," will shortly be issued in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—Roberts Brothers intend to bring out a complete edition of the books of George Meredith, the English novelist. While they are works of a high order, they have never been popularly successful in England, and it will be interesting to follow the fortunes of this venture.—Dr. Paul Rudestock's work on "Habit and its Importance in Education" has been translated into English, and will be published by D. C. Heath & Co.—Mr. Browning is preparing a short introduction to each volume of his works, for a projected new and uniform edition of his writings.—Dr. McCosh's essay on "Religion in College" is to be issued in pamphlet shape by A. C. Armstrong & Son.

The French have been making various efforts of late to establish an illustrated magazine on the American model. The latest of these is the *Revue Illustrée* (Paris: Baschet; New York: F. W. Christern), edited by M. F. G. Dumas, editor of the illustrated catalogue of the Salon. The *Revue Illustrée* is to appear twice a month, like the other French reviews, will be abundantly illustrated in black-and-white and colors, and will rely, like an American magazine, on the short story and the illustrated descriptive article. The numbers which have reached this country reveal a curious French modification of the American model, and also a use of actual American material.

James Berry Bense, a verse-maker who sustained about the relation to this country that the late David Gray did to Scotland, died recently in New York. Mr. Bense was thirty years old. His book of poems, "In the King's Garden," was just introducing him to the readers of permanent literature; but he had been writing verses since boyhood, and had contributed for many years to some of the best periodicals, besides writing a novel, "King Copheeta's Wife," which appeared in the *Overland Monthly*.

"The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," is reported as being one of the best-selling recent works of fiction.—A new translation by Mrs. Wister is announced by the Lippincotts. It is a romance from the German of Mantuffel, called "Violetta."—Mr. John Hovenden, formerly with the Worthington Company, has arranged with the Judd Company to take charge of their book department.—Ticknor & Co. deny the statement recently made by the *Literary World* that Will Carleton is "beyond question," the author of "Geraldine." The authorship of the poem, they say, has never been divulged.—The famous Scotch newspaper, the *Edinburgh Courant*, which dates from 1705, has ceased to exist in independent form, having been amalgamated with the *Glasgow Daily News*. The title of the combined paper is the *Scottish News*.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press, "Don Miff," a symphony of life in four movements; "Builder's Work and the Building Trades," by Col. H. C. Seddon, R. E., Superintending Engineer, H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth; "A Dictionary of Practical Surgery," by various British Hospital Surgeons; "The Wreckers;" "A Social Study," a novel, by George Thomas Dowling; "Lyrical Poems," by Emily Thornton Charles (Emily Hawthorne); and "Othello," variorum edition of Shakespeare's works, edited by Horace Howard Furness, A. M., being the fifth work and sixth volume of this edition.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, whose "Canterbury Pilgrimage" has been such a success, have written and illustrated another book somewhat of the same kind, called "Italy from a Tricycle,"—a description of a trip under those conditions from Florence to Rome. It will be first printed in *The Century*.—A new translation of Goethe's Poems, by Commander W. Gibson, U. S. N., is coming from the press of Henry Holt & Co.—"Science for Schools," three small text-books adopted from the French of Paul Bert, by G. A. Wentworth and G. A. Hill, will be brought out by Ginn & Co.—Doyle & Whittle, Boston, announce a work relating to human progress, entitled, "Where are we and Whither Tending," by Rev. M. Harvey, of St. Johns, N. B.

A new monthly magazine called *The Forum* has been announced in New York. The field which this magazine proposes to occupy is that of the discussion of popular subjects of such questions as interest the intelligent masses. It will be conducted by L. S. Metcalf, who was for some years associated with Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice in the editorship of *The North American Review*. *The Forum* will be modeled after the English reviews, but will not deal with abstract principles. There will be no fiction or poetry in its pages. The enterprise is backed by a corporation known as "The Forum Publishing Company," of which Professor Isaac S. Rice is president and Nathan Bijur secretary. It will be published from No. 97 Fifth avenue.

The only article which Mr. Lowell, it is stated, "can be induced to write for a magazine," has been contributed to the *Princeton Review*; it will appear in the next number.—Indian and Negro students at Hampton Institute, Va., have printed in neat form a little pamphlet containing points of interest connected with the history of the Institute, together with an essay upon this government work, by Elaine Goodale.—Charles G. Whiting, literary critic of the *Springfield Republican*, has a volume called "The Saunterer" in the press of Ticknor & Co.—The library of the late Father Henry C. Lake, consisting of 5,000 volumes of the works of early and famous printers, Jensen, Elzevir, Aldine, and many others, will be sold in March by the New York auctioneers, G. A. Leavitt & Co.

DRIFT.

—In Vienna there were recently exhibited gas and water service pipes made of paper. The same kind of pipes will do for many factory purposes, and for laying electrical wires, etc., we should suppose it to be specially useful. The pipes, according to the *Paper World*, are made as follows. Strips of paper are taken, the width of which corresponds with the length of one pipe section. The paper is drawn through melted asphalt, and wound upon a mandrel which determines the inner diameter of the pipe. When the pipe thus made has cooled, it is pulled off the mandrel and the inside is covered with a kind of enamel, whose nature is kept secret by the makers. The outside is painted with asphalt varnish, and dusted over with sand. It is stated that such a pipe will resist some 2,000 pounds internal pressure, though the thickness of the stuff is only about half an inch.

—The opening by the Queen of the 11th Parliament of her reign is a circumstance a parallel to which cannot be found since the times of Henry VI. Twelve Parliaments, it is true, were summoned within the 60 years' reign of George III., but that sovereign can only be said to have opened 10 of them, for those chosen in 1812 and 1818 were convoked by the prince regent. George I. opened two Parliaments, his successor five, George IV. (as King) two, and William IV. four. Elizabeth summoned eight; but it is when we get back to the early days of Parliaments that the total swells. Edward II. called 16, Richard II. 18, Henry IV. 21, and Edward III. no fewer than 31. But Parliaments usually lasted only one session in those times, and, having been convoked to meet at Westminster, or York, or Northampton, or Salisbury, or any place which suited the convenience of the King, they were speedily dissolved when their work was done. Constituencies had a very direct interest in wishing for short sessions, for they had to pay their mem-

bers at the rate of 2 shillings per day for their services; and, when they were away for 40 or 60 days, loud grumbles were raised, and boroughs prayed to be relieved from the burden. Perhaps, if constituencies in these days had a similar motive for returning members who were slow to speak and prompt to act, it would result in shorter sessions and better work.

—This interval of warm weather has added a new attraction to the carnival by making over our crystal palace into one of translucent marble of the purest white. In effect there is a new palace on the carnival grounds, and one which promises to give out rare and beautiful effects at the coming illumination. The effect of the sun's warm rays upon the southern and western walls of the structure is singularly beautiful. The delicate green or greenish white tints have disappeared, and in their stead is a white as perfect as that of the freshly fallen snow. Far from working destruction, atmospheric heat has coated every block with a covering of mother of pearl, pure and lustrous. The effect is one that no art could have produced and none can imitate. Those who viewed the palace immediately after its completion are astonished at the transformation which has taken place, and find a new and charming spectacle prepared for them by the very weather which, for a time, threatened to interfere with the later success of the carnival.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

—Senator Hawley's bill, says Mr. Labouchere in *London Truth*, based upon the principle of reciprocity, would, I think, satisfy authors on both sides of the Atlantic. The bill proposed by Chace would be unsatisfactory to British publishers, but this is no reason why the bill if passed will not be a good one for the protection of authors. The interests of authors and of printers are different. I never joined the howl at American publishers for reprinting English works without paying for the privilege. There is no natural property in an idea. Legislation makes it property. We admit this when we limit the protection to a term of years. The American publisher no more steals when he reprints the new novel of an English author without payment than the English publisher steals from Dickens' heirs when he reprints "David Copperfield" without paying them. Any international copyright must be based upon expediency. The author's cause is not bettered by the language sometimes indulged in toward American publishers. We

are free traders, the Americans are protectionists. They are, therefore, logical in protecting a native industry by insisting that if international copyright be granted, the foreigner shall be compelled to have his edition printed in America.

—A California man who understands the hotel business, tells a reporter of the *San Francisco Chronicle* that the departure of the Chinese has harmed the country hotels. He says:—"Take ours at San Mateo, for instance. The proprietor is just as much opposed to the Chinese as I am, or you, or any one. He knows they ought to be out of the State, and wants to see them leave, but he assured me yesterday that he and half the country hotel keepers in the State would soon have to close their doors for a greater or less space of time. The Chinese in Haywards have been ordered to go and they are going. My friend, the hotel keeper, tells me that at this time, just when so many Chinese cooks and dining-room servants are being discharged and are leaving, it is impossible to get competent hotel cooks to go into the country to fill their places. Of course the country hotel keepers know that where there is a demand for any kind of labor there will be a supply, but while that supply is being brought together half the country hotels will close up, and travelers from the city into the country had better go prepared with big lunch baskets for a time."

—High license is not a cure for all the evils of the liquor traffic, but it is an excellent remedy for many. So far as it goes it can be enforced. It draws to its support wherever it has been placed in operation the sentiment of all law-abiding citizens, and enlists the best class of liquor sellers in its behalf. With her past experience with prohibition, Iowa might do worse than to try the experiment of a few years with license.—*Omaha Bee.*

—A curious and noteworthy statement has been published in regard to the great river Euphrates. It appears that this ancient river is in danger of disappearing altogether. Of late years the banks below Babylon have been giving way so that the stream spread out into a marsh, until steamers could not pass, and only a narrow channel remained for native boats. Now this passage is becoming obliterated, with the probable result that the famous river will be swallowed up by the desert.—*Chicago Living Church.*

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The Magazine of American History,

In its current (February) number, discusses many topics of fresh and living interest. Not least among these will be found the elegantly illustrated and timely article of

FREDERIC G. MATHER on "The City of Albany: Two Hundred Years of Progress." In July of the present year the bi-centennial of the picturesque old State capital will be celebrated, thus it is none too early to familiarize ourselves with its varied and significant history. Albany has always occupied an important position, not only in relation to the development of New York but of the whole country, as will be learned from Mr. Mather's instructive presentation of the subject.

GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER contributes a brilliant paper on "Anthony Wayne" to the series of *Prominent Men of the Revolutionary Period*. He draws suggestive and pertinent comparisons between the men and the battles of the Revolution and our late Civil War, and illustrates in clear, forcible diction, how the armies in these two great American conflicts followed the same or similar lines of movement. This chapter is one of surpassing interest to all military men as well as to historical scholars.

DR. PROSPER BENDER treats of the *Disintegration of Canada*, touching upon the political difficulties of our neighbors with a master pen, and giving expression to the idea, which is gaining strength and consequence, of wholesale political change in the Dominion—in other words, annexation to the United States. This admirably written and important paper will command the thoughtful and serious attention of every intelligent American reader.

MR. A. W. CLASON adds another article to his scholarly analysis of the Constitution, entitled "The Charleston Convention of 1788," and it is one of the most readable and valuable in his whole series of studies on the history of the great document, so far as published.

J. McDONALD OXLEY, LL.B., B.A., of Ottawa, writes charmingly of the "Historic Aspects of Sable Island," a theme of unique and thrilling interest, and one which has never before been so agreeably handled. The shape and situation of this famous Island, and whatever concerns its remote and romantic history, is here painted in imperishable colors.

MR. A. A. HAYES contributes a stirring chapter to the CIVIL WAR STUDIES, entitled "The New-Mexican Campaign of 1862," which abounds in fresh and curious historic material, showing how the Confederate leaders sought the capture of California not far from the time that Forts Henry and Donelson fell.

MAJ. WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, U.S.A., gives a spirited account of the reorganization of "The Army of the Potomac under Hooker." Major Mills has taken much pains to verify all his statements, and his work will be of permanent value. President Lincoln's letter, which he gives in full in this article, is a priceless treasure.

GENERAL WM. FARRAR ("BALDY") SMITH writes a noteworthy letter to the Editor, under the title of "Burnside Relieved," furnishing some highly interesting data in connection with Major Mills' article in the January number, and the correspondence between himself and General Burnside in relation to certain events under critical discussion.

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